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The Mt. Vernon Democratic Banner, IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY L. HARPER.

Office in Woodward's Block, Second Story. TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, payable during the year, or \$2 50 after the expiration of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.																								
	1 week.	2 weeks.	3 weeks.	4 weeks.	5 weeks.	6 months.	7 months.	8 months.	9 months.	10 months.	11 months.	12 months.	1 year.											
1 square, -	\$ 1.00	1 25	1 50	2 00	2 25	2 50	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 50	3 75	4 00	4 25											
2 squares, -	1 75	2 25	2 50	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 50	3 75	4 00	4 25	4 50	4 75	5 00											
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1 square, changeable monthly, \$10; weekly, -													\$15											
2 column, changeable quarterly, -													\$18											
3 column, changeable quarterly, -													\$20											
4 column, changeable quarterly, -													\$25											
1 column, changeable quarterly, -													\$40											

Twelve lines of Minion, (thistype) are counted as a square.

Choice Poetry.

OUR CHILDHOOD. BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

'Tis sad—yet sweet—to listen To the soft voice of the past, And think we hear the music Of our childhood days, as well, To gaze out on the ocean, And the boundless fields of air, And feel again our boyhood's wish To roam like angels there!

Those bright and gentle maidens Who seemed so formed for bliss, Too glorious and too heavenly For such a lowly life as this, Whose dark soft eyes seemed swimming In a sea of liquid light, And whose looks of gold were streaming O'er brows so sunny bright.

Whose smiles were like the sunshine In the springtime of the year— Like the changing leaves of April They followed every tear! They have passed—like hope—away, And all their loveliness has fled— Oh! many a heart is mourning That they are with the dead.

Like the brightest birds of summer They have fallen with the stem— Yet oh!—it is a lovely dream— To fade from earth like them!

And yet the thought is saddening To think on such a fate, And feel that all the beautiful Are passing fast away! That the fair ones whom we love, Grow to such lowly dust, Like tendrils of the clinging vine— Then perish where they rest.

And we can but think of these In the soft and gentle spring, When the trees are waving o'er us And the flowers are blossoming! For we know that winter's coming With his cold and stormy sky— And the glorious beauty round us Is budding but to die!

Is not this beautiful? It is contributed to the Home Journal by Mrs. L. H. BERNARD, of Galveston, Texas.

I saw a youthful mother Once on a summer's day, Set down a smiling infant To wean him on her breast; It glistened on the flowers, And looked like a cherub's head, And seemed with childish wonder, Each object to explore.

A something on the instant His glad career arrests; And earnestly it gazes where A golden sunbeam rests; While on the new found glory It fixed its wondering eyes, And trustfully reached forth its hand, To seize the glittering prize.

And now its tiny fingers clasp The treasure rich and rare, Which in its baby hand lies, It surely thought was there; But ah! that hand uncloses, And to its earnest gaze Reveals no gem of beauty, No bright imprisoned rays!

And then the first of many tears Fall on that cherub's face; The first and saddest of them, In life's uncertain race; And thus it hath been with us all, Who its dark game have played— We've sought to grasp the sunshine, And only found the shade!

A HEART THAT IS TRUE. Oh! give me a heart that is true, That will cling to the changes of years, And when sorrow's purpled, And comfort in sadness and tears. The springtime of life is soon o'er, And friendships are fleeting and few; Amidst hopes that may brighten or lower, Oh! give me a heart that is true.

Oh! the dawn of to-morrow may be A joy amid dangers of bloom; But evening, and darkness and woe, May meet and embrace at the tomb. A shadow may fall on the flower, And a bright sun may promise to grow; Oh! then in that desolate hour, Oh! give me a heart that is true.

The pageant of wealth is a weed, That never hath root in the heart; And beauty alone hath indeed, No fragrance, nor joy to impart; But love amid sunshine and tears, Will bloom with the petals of life; Oh! give me the faithful in years, Oh! give me a heart that is true!

FRIENDSHIP AND LOVE. Friendship is sweet to those Who know no purer guest; 'Tis like the blushing rose, Blown from its tender stem; Or, like the queen of night, That glimmers in the sky, Her ever fading light Forms but a transient tie.

Love is a theme that springs Pure in the human heart; 'Tis friendship decked with wings, A bond no time can part. Around the oak tree, And the old oak tree, So Love outlives the flowers, That Friendship called for me.

Biographical.

SHAMYL.

The mountain chief, whose exploits for so many years have won the admiration of Europe, Shamyl, the warrior-prophet of the Caucasus, was born about the end of the last century, at a town called Himri, situated in one of the wildest parts of Circassia. He was early educated in the two chief departments of Oriental knowledge—religion and arms; and many traits of truly Spartan courage are related of him. On one occasion, while a mere child, he was attacked and wounded by some comrades; but, although his life was endangered, he continued to conceal what had happened, because he would not consent to admit that he had been vanquished even by numbers.

For a long time Shamyl occupied a comparatively subordinate position as one of the Murides, or bodyguards of Hamsad Bey, the Imam. It was only after the assassination of that chief, in one of the civil contests which weakened Circassia and favored the advance of Russia, that he became celebrated. He was himself a celebrated warrior, and he himself known. He was elected to succeed the fallen Imam by general acclamation, and having ruthlessly avenged the crime that had been committed, began that career which has since obtained for him a world-wide renown. The means by which he obtained his popularity are not well known, yet we are in possession of many fragments of Circassian history for the last twenty years. But it appears certain that Shamyl, though stained by many grievous faults, possesses noble qualities, and is eminently fitted to rule over a barbarous people.

He is of middle height, with grey eyes and red hair. His complexion is white, and as delicate as that of the Circassian beauties who are so time and again exposed for sale in the private markets of Constantinople. Perhaps the contrast of his feminine appearance with his extraordinary courage and impossibility in the presence of danger, may have strongly contributed to excite admiration among his rude and swarthy countrymen. All reports speak of him as gentle even when ordering acts of the greatest cruelty. He is sober in food, and scrupulously obeys the injunction of the Prophet to drink no wine—allowing his followers, however, full liberty to intoxicate themselves. A few hours of sleep suffice for him; and whilst his full-bodied guard snore around, he rises, and some bodyguard ostentatiously employs himself in reading and prayer.

A post of Daghestan has said, that "he has lightning in his eyes, and flowers on his lips"; for, like all popular leaders, he has the gift of eloquence, and gains his victories as much by oratory as generalship. All his proclamations are in gorgeous language; and it is said that nothing can equal the effect of the short orations he delivers to his troops before he leads them on to the attack.

The first residence of Shamyl, after he was raised to supreme rank, was Achulgo, where he built, in the centre of the fortress, a little house in the European style, with the assistance of Russian prisoners and deserters. Here he lived in the humblest possible style, depending even for daily bread on the spontaneous offerings of his people. The fortress is built of the rudest rocks; and in 1839 was surrounded by defenses of earth, with passages, covered ways, and moats, according to the best rules of science. The solid wooden towers, useless against artillery, had been removed, so that when General Grabbe appeared before it, after having taken Arqum, and forced the passage of the Koisou, he at once understood the necessity of a regular siege. He first, indeed, was to retreat; but, remembering the orders of the emperor; hoping, too, to terminate the war with glory by the capture of Shamyl, he determined on an attack. The difficulties to be overcome were immense; but the troops under his command were numerous, and accustomed to passive obedience. The mountaineers by degrees found their communication cut off. They were completely surrounded, and hunger and thirst began to tell upon them with more fatal effect even than the dreaded cannon of their enemies.

It was on the 23d of August, 1839, that the advanced ramparts having been taken, the Russian general ordered his men to storm the citadel. The Circassians now displayed almost superhuman courage. Even the women took part in the struggle, sword and pistol in hand. "Never," says a Russian eye-witness, "have I beheld so horrible a spectacle. We swam in blood. We climbed over barricades of men. The death-rattle was our martial music. I was clambering at the head of my battalion, already decimated, up a steep ascent; the cannon had ceased to roar; the wind blew away the smoke curtain of smoke; we suddenly beheld, on a platform overhanging an abyss, a number of Circassian women. They knew that victory had declared against them, but firmly resolved to perish rather than fall into the hands of the Russians. They rolled enormous blocks of stone from the summit of the precipice. A huge mass whirled past me, and carried away several of my soldiers. I thought of the Etna's sides. In the heat of the conflict they had thrown away their tunics, and their hair streamed wildly over their bare shoulders. I saw a young woman sitting down quietly with her infant in her arms; suddenly she approached, she arose, dashed her infant into the abyss below, and then leaped with it into the abyss below. The others followed one by one, and all were dashed to pieces.

The great object of this sanguinary attack was to take Shamyl; but the prophet was found neither among the dead nor among the wounded. A whisper went abroad that he was concealed in a cave, and every rock was searched without success. Towards midnight some sentinel heard a noise. A man descended a precipice by means of a cord. When down, he examined the ground, gave a signal, and immediately came a second, and then a third, wrapped in a white cloak, such as Shamyl was accustomed to wear. The Russians now disclosed themselves, and took all three prisoners. But their joy was short-lived. The prophet, and the real Shamyl—for he in the white cloak was only a decoy—dashed by, leaped into the Koisou, and swam across, untouched by the shower of balls sent after him. This wonderful escape of course added to the prophet's reputation; and it is not surprising that his people believe him to be the special favorite of Allah. The capture of the fortress of Prass, however, on one occasion Shamyl allowed himself to be taken prisoner under another name, was conducted to St. Petersburg, obtained the rank of colonel in the army, and having learned the art of war and the secrets of the enemy, escaped back to his own country. This extraordinary man, however, has no need of fiction to exalt his merits as a patriot chief.

Having been driven out of Achulgo, Shamyl removed his residence to a place called Dargy Wedeno, situated in the midst of dense forests and frightful precipices. It is from this place that he has since, with various success, directed the operations of the war, issuing forth at critical periods, and exciting his people that on one person, but taking care not needlessly to expose his person, or to diminish the prestige of his name by too frequent appearance. Sometimes he has been reduced almost to the last extremity of despair. The Russian general, Woronzoff, by far the most formidable enemy ever sent against Circassia, cut roads through the country; and, instead of making periodical attacks on a grand scale, he discovered to weary out the mountaineers by marching to and fro in every direction. Many tribes were entirely surrounded and compelled to submit; and at length the Tchetches found themselves unable to maintain their independence.

The Family Circle.

Misunderstandings.

Much unhappiness is occasioned in families, not unfrequently leading to total alienation, from misunderstandings based upon very slight foundations. Especially is this the case where the members have become partially separated, and intercourse thereby, in a measure, interrupted, so as to prevent any ready and willing explanation. An action misconstrued, an unintentional affront offered, a thoughtless expression made, an oversight on the part of one committed, which is taken by another as evidence of a loss of interest or of kindly regard, becomes a secret stumbling block between members of a family, who through all their early years would have readily sacrificed their lives in behalf of each other; molehills grow into mountains, abrupt with precipices, and crowned with perpetual frost, which interpose impassable barriers between hearts, and to overflowing with every genial sympathy.

Such unhappy affairs, having their foundations originally in nothing, or at least in incidents so slight that both parties are ashamed to confess the cause even to themselves, are more frequent than is generally supposed. Let a family of children live in harmony, in the exercise of every trait of brotherly and sisterly affection, be told that a time will come in after life when other ties, other connections, other interests, pursuits, pleasures and pains will unloose the chords that bind them to each other in such apparently indissoluble bonds, and they will be apt to exclaim in indignation, "Are thy servants dogs, that they should do thee great wrong?"

The natural course of events must separate families—must dissolve fraternal ties, in order to give room to others, if possible, of a tender and more enduring nature; but in that transformation, especial care ought to be taken that no element of discord be permitted to intervene between the old and new relation. In the close connection of family life, each member is apt to exist between parties that enter into congenial ties, many defects of character will likely be hidden from each other which are apparent to a less blinded vision; and a brother may feel a sting of selfish pain, or a sister receive a slight shock of wounded sensibility, that the other turns from without, and the husband, forgetting that they themselves will do the same thing.

A little mutual forbearance, a few kindly explanations, a determination on both sides to do to the other as each would like to be done by, will in all these cases, as in every other event of human life, remove all difficulties, and enable brothers and sisters to go on harmoniously to the end of life's uncertain journey. Let the prayer be acted upon.

"The mercy I to others show, That mercy show to me!"

All trouble of this nature will speedily vanish, and all intercourse need not necessarily be partially interrupted; diverse pursuits, distant residences, different degrees of success or failure, other ties and connections, will greatly interfere with the original close intimacy, but what remains may be as tender, kind, and as fraternal, as that which exists during all their earlier years; and that it be such is solemn duty each member of the family to endeavor to maintain.

Don't Stay Long. "Don't stay long, husband," said a young wife tenderly, in my presence one evening, as her husband was preparing to go out. The words themselves were insignificant, but the look of melting fondness with which they were accompanied, spoke volumes. It told all the whole, vast depths of a woman's love—of her happiness when with him, and of her grief when he was absent. "Don't stay long, husband," and again I thought I could see the young wife, rocking her self nervously in the great arm chair, and weeping as though her heart would break, as her thoughtless lord and master prolonged his stay to a wearisome length of time.

O, you that have wives that say—"don't stay long!" when you go forth, think kindly of them; you are mingling in the busy life of life, and try, just a little, to make their homes and hearts happy, for they are gems so seldom found, and when lost so seldom replaced. You cannot find amid the pleasures of the world the peace and joy that a quiet home, blessed with such a woman's presence, will afford.

Don't stay long, husband," and again I thought I could see the young wife, rocking her self nervously in the great arm chair, and weeping as though her heart would break, as her thoughtless lord and master prolonged his stay to a wearisome length of time.

A Happy Home. In a happy home there will be no fault-finding, overbearing spirit; there will be no peevishness nor fretfulness. Unkindness will not dwell in the heart or be found on the tongue. O, the tears, the sighs, the wasting of life, and health, and strength, and time: of all that is most to be desired in a happy home, occasioned merely by unkind words! The celebrated Mr. Wesley remarks to this effect, namely, that fretting and scolding seem like tearing the flesh from the bones, and that we have no more right to be guilty of this sin than we have to curse and swear, and steal.

In a perfectly happy home, all selfishness will be removed. Even as "Christ pleased not himself," so the members of a happy home will not seek first to please themselves, but will seek to please each other.

Cheerfulness is another ingredient in a happy home. How much does a sweet smile, emanating from a heart fraught with love and kindness, contribute to render a home happy! How attracting, how soothing is that sweet cheerfulness that is borne on the countenance of a wife and mother! How do the parent and child, the brother and sister, the mistress and the servant, dwell with delight on those cheerful looks, those confiding smiles that beam from the eye, and burst from the inmost soul of those who are near and dear! How it hastens the return of the father, lightens the cares of the mother, renders it more easy for youth to resist temptation—and, drawn by the chords of affection, how it induces them with loving hearts, to return to the parental home.

O that parents would lay this subject to heart! that by untiring effort they would so far render home more happy, that their children and domestics shall not seek for happiness in forbidden paths.

Parents and Children.

WHAT WILL RUIN CHILDREN.—To have parents exercise partially. This practice is lamentably prevalent. The first-born or last; the only son or daughter, the beauty or the wit of the household, is too commonly set apart as the favorite, Joseph-like.

To be frequently put out of temper. A child ought to be spared, as far as possible, all that cause for irritation, and never punished for doing wrong by taunts or ridicule.

To be suffered to go uncorrected to day in the very thing for which punishment was inflicted yesterday. With as much reason might a watch which should be wound back half the time, be expected to run properly, as a child thus trained, to possess an estimable character.

To be corrected for accidental faults with as much severity as though done intentionally. The child who does ill when he meant to do well merits pity, not upbraiding. The disappointment of the young projector, attendant on the failure of any little enterprise, is of itself a sufficient punishment, even where the result was wrought about by carelessness. To add more is cruel and hurtful.

Parents who give a child to understand that he is a burden to them, need not be surprised, should they one day be given to understand that they are burdensome to him.

Heads Up.

An important lesson to learn, and the earlier in life it is learned the better, is to make the most of everything. As the old adage says, "there is no use in crying over spilt milk." Misfortunes that have already happened cannot be prevented, and, therefore, the wise man, instead of wasting his time in regrets, will set himself to recover his losses. The mistakes and follies of the past may teach us to be more cautious for the future; but they should never be allowed to paralyze our energies or surrender us to weak regrets. A millionaire of Philadelphia tells the story that, at one period, early in his career, he had got almost to the verge of bankruptcy; but says he, "I ploughed a deep furrow and kept my own counsel," and by these means he soon recovered. Had this man given away to despair, and he sat down to bewail his apparently impending ruin, he might now have been old and poor, instead of an capitalist in a leading position. He adds that his characteristic was that through life, in all circumstances, he did the best that he could, whatever that was, consuming no time in useless regrets over past speculations. The rule holds good beyond the sphere of mercantile transactions. Disasters may sweep away fortunes and the earnings of years, but neither can be recovered by creaking and repining.

Rules for Home Education.

From your children's earliest infancy you must inculcate the necessity of instant obedience. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.

Never promise them anything unless you are sure that you can give them what you promise. If you tell a child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

Always punish a child for willfully disobeying you. Never let them see that they can vex you or make you lose your self-control.

A little punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a great one, should the fault be renewed. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.

Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good, is to be good.

Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.

KOSUTH IN HIS HOME.—A lady writing from London, says—"From Richmond's I drove out to call upon Kosuth. We found him in an obscure lodging on the outskirts of London. I went to the address in the edition of the American who have thrown out insinuations about his living in luxury, could have seen his utter baronness and plainness of the reception rooms, which had nothing in it beyond the simplest necessities. But to me the unselfish patriot is more venerable for the poverty and his misfortunes. I inquired for Madame Kosuth, and he answered, 'I have not yet seen her to-day, adding that she has her family affairs to keep, and that we are poor exiles here; and fearing to cause embarrassment, I did not press an interview.'

O, you that have wives that say—"don't stay long!" when you go forth, think kindly of them; you are mingling in the busy life of life, and try, just a little, to make their homes and hearts happy, for they are gems so seldom found, and when lost so seldom replaced. You cannot find amid the pleasures of the world the peace and joy that a quiet home, blessed with such a woman's presence, will afford.

Don't stay long, husband," and again I thought I could see the young wife, rocking her self nervously in the great arm chair, and weeping as though her heart would break, as her thoughtless lord and master prolonged his stay to a wearisome length of time.

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Ladies' Department.

English vs. American Beauty.

Mrs. Stowe's new work, "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," is attracting very general attention, and is received with much favor by the American press and people. The following extract will be worth a little reflection on the part of our American ladies. It is really a practical question of great importance to us, to settle satisfactorily the reason why American women so soon fade, and lose their personal beauty, in comparison with the ladies of England, and indeed of Europe generally. But hear what Mrs. Stowe has to say about it:

"A lady asked me this evening what I thought of the beauty of the ladies of the English aristocracy; she was a Scotch lady, by the by, so the question was a fair one. I replied that certainly report had not exaggerated their charms. Then came a home question—how the ladies of England compared with the ladies of America. 'Now for it, patriotism,' said I to myself, and, invoking to my aid certain fair saints of my own country, whose faces I distinctly remembered, I assured her that I had never seen more beautiful women than I had in America. Grieved was I to be obliged to add, 'but your ladies keep their beauty much longer and longer.' This fact stares one in the face in every company; one meets ladies past fifty, glowing, radiant and blooming, with a freshness of complexion and fullness of outline refreshing to contemplate. What can be the reason? Tell us, Muses and Graces, what can it be? Is it the conservative power of sea-fogs and coal-smoke, the same cause that keeps the turf green, and makes the daisy and the iris bloom? Or is it the face in every company; one meets ladies past fifty, glowing, radiant and blooming, with a freshness of complexion and fullness of outline refreshing to contemplate. What can be the reason? Tell us, Muses and Graces, what can it be? Is it the conservative power of sea-fogs and coal-smoke, the same cause that keeps the turf green, and makes the daisy and the iris bloom? Or is it the face in every company; one meets ladies past fifty, glowing, radiant and blooming, with a freshness of complexion and fullness of outline refreshing to contemplate. What can be the reason? Tell us, Muses and Graces, what can it be? Is it the conservative power of sea-fogs and coal-smoke, the same cause that keeps the turf green, and makes the daisy and the iris bloom? 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The Democratic Banner

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MOUNT VERNON, OHIO:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1894.

The absence of the editor at the city of Pittsburgh, (Salt River) rumors and insinuations to the contrary, notwithstanding, must be an apology to the readers of the *Banner* for the sparseness of editorial matter this week.

Knox County Election.
The entire Fusion ticket is triumphant in this county. The following are the majorities of the Fusionists for the respective offices over the Democratic candidates:

Sapp has a majority of about 1069, for Congress; Davis, of 789, for Probate Judge; Strong, of 930, for Sheriff; Lamb, of 413, for Auditor; Elliott, of 1194, for Clerk; Sapp, of 759, for Prosecuting Attorney; Gray, of 532, for Commissioner; Borer, of about 860, for Coroner; and Jacob B. McGraw, of 1171, for Infirmary Director.

A WORD TO OUR READERS.

The election is over, and we are not sorry for it. We are beaten, but not conquered; discomfited, but not subdued. The principles of the Democratic party remain as pure and as bright as ever. No disaster can dim their brilliancy. Temporary defeat may overshadow us for awhile; but the sunlight of Truth will disperse the mists and clouds of Error, and the People—the Democracy—will again come into power.

"Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again,
The eternal years of God are ours;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amidst his worshippers."

The causes that produced this disaster are well known to every intelligent reader. We shall not dwell upon them. After the storm is over, and the minds of the people become calmed, we then shall have more to say on this subject. All we now say to the Democracy, is—be not discouraged; stand by your colors; stick to your principles; be true to yourselves, your party and your country.

While the *Banner* will be as radically and as zealously Democratic as ever, we shall, for the future, endeavor to impart to its columns more general interest as a Family Newspaper. Everything that is fresh and interesting, novel and entertaining, will be found in its columns each week. We are determined to make it, in all respects, a paper for the people. We therefore call upon its friends, in all parts of the county, to make an effort to increase its circulation. Let every subscriber bring us in an additional name, if possible, to swell our subscription list. Friends, now is the time for you to manifest your friendship in a substantial manner. We feel confident that you will do it.

Sudden Death of Capt. Chas. C. Stannard.

The *Cleveland Herald* gives the following particulars of the very sudden death of Captain Charles C. Stannard, the commander of the Western World. The boat had left Detroit on Saturday last at half past one o'clock, and according to his usual custom, the Captain had ascended the pilot-house to give the signal of departure. After leaving the dock, it appears that the boat did not come around as usual, a circumstance which seemed to produce considerable agitation in the mind of the deceased. Turning to his mate, he inquired if he thought she would come around, and received a reply in the affirmative, gave the signal to "go ahead," then, stepping down one step, and exclaiming, "Take care of her, Mac; I am gone," fell senseless in the arms of his officer.

The engineer, who was present, immediately summoned the Steward, Mr. G. S. Warner, who, with Mr. G. B. Noble, the Clerk, and Capt. Ralph of the Buckeye State, hastened to bear the Captain to his room. The mate returned immediately to the boat to the dock. A messenger was at once dispatched for a physician, and in the interim every possible aid was administered by those present. All, however, proved unavailing, and within fifteen minutes from the commencement of the attack, and before the arrival of medical aid, life was extinct.

Next House of Representatives.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in alluding to the next House of Representatives, remarks that it doubts whether there will be ten orthodox Democrats in it elected from the Free States. So far as the elections have taken place, we have only heard of the choice of Hall in Iowa, Fuller in Maine, and Florence in Pennsylvania; and we believe the seats of the two former are to be contested! We may pick up some stragglers in Pennsylvania and Indiana, but at the present writing the chances are against us obtaining any in Ohio. Again we repeat, we shall be disappointed if all the Free States send ten regular Democrats to Congress! Reader, think of the next House, composed of one hundred and thirty northern Whigs and Abolitionists, being a large controlling power in that body! Against them will be opposed the united South, with its ninety odd members. Won't there be a collision when such materials meet!

The Ohio Statesman, of the 13th, says: A sad accident occurred on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, near Salem. As the freight train was coming round a curve, it was run into by the express train for the East. George Knight, conductor of the freight train, was so badly injured that he died in an hour. Three brakemen were injured, though not fatally. Although the express train was badly smashed up, the passengers escaped. The blame, it is said, rests upon the engineer of the freight train, who has been arrested for trial.

A LAST HOME FOR THE PRINTER.—The Savannah News says that previous to the death of the late Samuel Chapman, editor of Savannah Journal and Courier, a few weeks since, that gentleman purchased all in Laurel Grove cemetery, to be appropriated especially as a place of burial for printers. The purchase was hardly completed when he himself was called to the mansions of the blessed, and his body became the first occupant of the tomb.

We shall probably present an official abstract of the vote of this county next week. Recent results are not very captivating or of such a character as to stimulate us to any unusual degree of activity.

In our columns will be found a lengthy and desultory report of the election, as heard from in our own and other States.

THAT SERENADE.

We are deeply thankful to our Fusion friends for that Serenade, with which they honored us on Tuesday night, or rather Wednesday morning last, while the returns of the election were coming in.

It is most delightful one of those lovely nights, when pale Cynthia's soft and silvery beams enliven and beautify nature, to listen to the animating strains of the piano, flute, clarinet or guitar, when touched by some master hand.

The "Bard of Avon" said:
"He who bath no music in his soul,
Nor is fill'd with the concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils."

Every nation of the World that we read of in history has paid more or less attention to the cultivation of the delightful art of music. Whether our ancient progenitor, Mr. Adam, or his amiable spouse, Mrs. Eve, played on the flute, guitar or piano, we have no data from which to form an opinion—but it is quite certain that their Paradise was a lovely spot, and made vocal by the sweet notes of Philomel and her feathered sisters of song; and it would seem to be a natural conclusion that Madam was fascinated by the "concord of sweet sounds" on that tree, instead of the wily eloquence of Beelzebub.

Lucretius informs us, in the fifth book of his poem "De Rerum Natura," that the birds taught man to sing, and that the invention of musical instruments was suggested by the sounds produced from reeds, when the western wind blows over them—

"The birds instructed man,
And taught him song before his art began;
And taught him soft evening glows blow over the plains,
And shook the sounding reeds, they taught the swains;
And thus the pipe was framed, and tuneful reed."

The earliest record of music extant is found in Genesis, where Jabal, the seventh in descent from Adam, is mentioned, as the "father of such as handle the harp and organ," and it is certain, that the Egyptians were the originators of music, if we are to credit Herodotus; for musical instruments were found sculptured on an Egyptian obelisk brought to Rome by Augustus. Moses sang after the miraculous passage of the Red Sea. Music formed an essential part of every Jewish ceremony. The Priesthood were musicians by office, which was hereditary. At the dedication of Solomon's Temple, Josephus says that two hundred thousand musicians were engaged, blowing trumpets. Cadmus, with his Phoenicians, introduced music into Greece. Chiron, the Centaur, taught Achilles music. Terpander is said to have appeared an insurrection in Lacedaemon, by his songs. Lamia, a lady distinguished for her wit and personal charms, after captivating many by her skill as performer on the flute, and her beauty, conferred such benefit on the Athenians, that he dedicated a temple to her. Pythagoras had a notion that there was a music of the spheres, produced by the motion of the heavenly bodies. Quintilian partly ascribes the reputation of the Roman troops to the impression made by the warlike sounds of the flutes and trumpets upon the legions. Plutarch was of opinion that nothing was of greater use to music to excite persons at all times to virtuous actions, and especially to confront the dangers of war. Dion Chrysostome informs us that when Timotheus played one day on the flute, in a martial strain, before Alexander the Great, that prince immediately ran to arms. The poets assert, that when Orpheus touched the lyre, the most rapid rivers ceased to flow, the savage beasts of the forests forgot their wildness, and the mountains moved to listen to his song; and when he entered the palace of Pluto, the wheel of Ixion stopped, the stone of Sisyphus stood still, Tantalus forgot his perpetual thirst, and even the Furies released—

"The Furies sank upon their iron beds,
And snakes uncoil'd their listening round their heads."

Music was an essential part of the education of the youth of Greece; and Polybius, a grave and serious historian, attributes the extreme difference between the two nations of Arcadia—the one infinitely beloved and esteemed for the elegance of their manners, their benevolent inclinations, humanity to strangers, and piety to the gods—the other, on the contrary, generally reproached and hated for their malignity, brutality and irreligion,—to the study of music,—industriously cultivated by the one, and absolutely neglected by the other. Socrates, at an advanced age, learned to play on musical instruments. Themistocles was thought deficient in polite accomplishments, because at an entertainment, he could not touch the lyre like the rest of the company. Epaminondas was praised for dancing and playing well on the flute;—and Plato, in his books of laws, prescribed judicious regulations with respect to dancing and music. Dr. Chambers, the writer of the "Bridge-water Treatise," beautifully says of music: "Its sweetest sounds are those of kind affection,—its sublimest sounds are those expressive of moral heroism, or most fitted to prompt the aspirations and resolves of exalted piety." Who has ever read the Psalms of "Israel's sweet singer" and did not admire their lofty religious sentiment, and did not feel a desire to "serve the Lord with gladness, and come before his presence with singing." A Hebrew writer states that King David could play on thirty-six different instruments. Homer sung his own verses in the streets of Greece, but it was a want of bread that drove him to such a condition! Little did the author of the "Iliad" think, while eating his crust in an obscure garret, that three great cities of his country should quarrel, after his death, as to which of them had the honor of giving him birth! All Europe has listened to the troubadours as they poured out their heroic and amatorial strains beneath the windows of the "lady-loves"; and many a bold knight has warbled his deeds of chivalry, in striking a blow for Palestine. In the mountains of the Tyrol (says a recent writer) hundreds of the women and children come out when it is near bedtime, and sing their national songs, until they hear their husbands, fathers and brothers answer them from the hills on their return home. On the shores of the Adriatic Sea, the wives of the fishermen come down to the beach about sunset, and sing a melody from Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." They sing the first verse, and then listen for some time; they then sing a second verse, and listen until they hear the answer come from the fishermen; who are thus guided by the sounds to their own village.

That music has ever had a powerful effect in soothing our stormiest passions, and awaking within us latent, but noble feelings, is a truth too evident to admit of doubt or denial. Show us a man who has a taste for music, and we will show you a man of benevolent disposition, generous sentiments, patriotic feelings and noble soul.

The *Cleveland Herald* says that buildings in that city which the last year rented for \$200, this fall go begging for \$150. The *Zanesville Courier* notices the same result in that city.

ELECTION NEWS.

Ohio Election.

It will be seen by the subjoined, that the members of Congress, so far as heard from, are elected to their votes on the Nebraska bill. The Know Nothings have it all their own way:

1st District—Timothy C. Day, Opposition.
2d District—J. Scott Harrison, Fusion Know Nothing.

3d District—L. D. Campbell, Fusion.
4th " M. H. Nichols, Independent Democrat.

7th District—Aaron Harlan, Fusion.
8th " Benj. Stanton, Fusion.
9th " Cooper K. Watson, Fusion.

10th " O. F. Moore, Fusion.
11th " —Horton, Know Nothing.
12th " Samuel Galloway, Fusion and Know Nothing.

13th District—John Sherman, Fusion.
15th District—William R. Sapp, Fusion and Know Nothing.

16th District—Edward Ball, Fusion.
17th " C. F. Albright, Fusion.
18th " B. F. Leiter, Fusion.

19th " Edward Wade, Fusion.
20th " J. R. Giddings, Fusion.
21st " J. A. Bingham, Fusion and Know Nothing.

CINCINNATI Oct. 11.
The returns from this county show an average majority for the American Reform ticket of 7,000.

MATAMoras City, Oct. 10.
Anti-Nebraska ticket, 50 majority.

HERDSBORO, 10.
Leiter, Fusion candidate, 160 majority.

TOLEDO, Oct. 10.
Mott's majority in the county will be nearly 1,000, Republican State ticket about the same.

HEROS, Oct. 10.
Sherman's majority, 118.

GALLIOT, Oct. 10.
Fusion ticket 20 majority. Gain of 170.

RAVENNA, Oct. 10.
Majority for People's ticket, about 900 in Portage county.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.
Sapp about 1,000 ahead. Whole county ticket elected.

MILAN, Oct. 10.
Swan's majority in Milan, 152. Blickensderfer, 151. Fitch, for judge, 149. Sherman, for Congress, 131.

UPPER SANDUSKY, Oct. 10.
Watson ahead 40, and rising.

BUCHRUS, Oct. 10.
Watson is 60 ahead, and rising.

SANDUSKY, Oct. 10.
Lindsay has a majority in the 5th Ward of 107. Will get a majority in the city.

COOLEY, for Judge, has a very small majority in the city. Fitch not less than 400 in the county.

KENTON, Oct. 10.
Four townships in. Gain on State and township ticket. Watson 160.

SALEM, Oct. 10.
Perry township, average Democratic vote, 67; average Republican vote, 387; Republican majority, 320.

NORWALK, Oct. 10.
Sherman 188 majority; in county from 1,200 to 1,500.

CANTON, Oct. 10.
Plain township, 75 for Spalding; Paris tp. 106 for Leiter; balance of ticket do. Pike, 106 for Leiter, and 185 for Hazlett; Spalding only got 3 votes.

LATER.—Leiter's majority 817. Lexington, Washington, Marlboro' and Jackson to hear from; but all will give Leiter 1300 majority. Except Jackson, county ticket elected.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 11.
Moore elected to Congress by 3500 majority.

LANCASTER, Oct. 11.
About 1000 Know Nothing majority in Fairfield. State ticket the same. Smith's majority in Hocking county will not reach 100. He will doubtless be defeated in the district.

SIDNEY, Oct. 11.
M. H. Nichols, for Congress, and the State ticket have over 800 majority in this county.—The anti-Nebraska county officers have from 500 to 900 majority.

LICKING COUNTY.—Seven townships are reported, in which the gain for Galloway over the vote for 1892 is 477—nine townships yet to be heard from. Olds majority in the county two years ago was 569. It has no doubt gone for Galloway by a large majority.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.—Urbana township, Norris & Co., 103, Swan & Co., 561. Johnson township, which usually gives 170 Democratic majority, gives 2 for Swan. Mad River township, which usually gives 140 Democratic majority, now gives 5 for Swan & Co. Balance of the county about the same. The anti-Nebraska State ticket will have at least 1000 majority.

UNION COUNTY.—We have a reliable report that the anti-Nebraska ticket has 800 majority in Union.

LANCASTER, Oct. 10.
The American ticket will receive 1000 majority in Fairfield. Lot Smith will probably be defeated in the district.

INDIANA Election.

The people's ticket will be successful by an average majority of not less than 700 votes, and the probability is strong that Dunn, the anti-Nebraska candidate for Congress, will be elected.—The election passed off quietly.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.
There were fully six hundred votes polled to-day more than at any other election. There was great excitement during the day, but no disturbance of consequence. The drinking saloons were all closed.

LAFAYETTE, Oct. 10.
Mace is elected to Congress in this district by 1500 majority, without doubt, though the votes are not all counted yet.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—P. M.
Mace is elected to Congress in the 9th district by 1500 majority; Borbour, in the 6th, by 450; Scott, in the 7th, by 800; Pettit, in the 11th, by 1500; Crumbach, in the 4th, by 350; Holloway, in the 5th, by 2,500—all anti-Nebraska. It is thought the State Know Nothing ticket is elected by a small majority.

PENNSYLVANIA Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.
So far, in 23 districts Pollock gains 1,440 over Johnson's majority in 1891. Thirty-six districts to hear from. Lawrence county, New Castle, 200 majority for Pollock, gain 133 on last fall. Beaver county, New Brighton Borough, Pollock, 117; Bigler, 41; Bradford, Native, 119; Canal Commissioner, Dorrise, 86; Mott, 48.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.
Bigler's majority in the 7th ward, 400; large Democratic gain. 10th Ward, 900 for Pollock. 15th Ward, 64 for Pollock. 9th Ward, Pollock 386. 4th Ward, 24 for Pollock. 22d Ward, Bigler 220. In the 1st district Florence's election is conceded. Carlin's majority, as near as can be ascertained, Bigler's majority is about 100. District for Congress, Bigler has about 200 majority in this county. Berks county will not give over 4000 majority for Bigler. Wayne county, Bigler 500 majority. Montour county, Bigler 250. Union county, Pollock 1500. Lehigh county, Pollock 600. Clinton county, Pollock 250. Centre county, Pollock 300. Philadelphia County, Democrat, elected in 1st district. 2d district, Democrat, elected in 2d district. 3d district, Democrat, elected in 3d district. 4th district, Democrat, elected in 4th district. 5th district, Democrat, elected in 5th district. 6th district, Democrat, elected in 6th district. 7th district, Democrat, elected in 7th district. 8th district, Democrat, elected in 8th district. 9th district, Democrat, elected in 9th district. 10th district, Democrat, elected in 10th district. 11th district, Democrat, elected in 11th district. 12th district, Democrat, elected in 12th district. 13th district, Democrat, elected in 13th district. 14th district, Democrat, elected in 14th district. 15th district, Democrat, elected in 15th district. 16th district, Democrat, elected in 16th district. 17th district, Democrat, elected in 17th district. 18th district, Democrat, elected in 18th district. 19th district, Democrat, elected in 19th district. 20th district, Democrat, elected in 20th 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district. 99th district, Democrat, elected in 99th district. 100th district, Democrat, elected in 100th district.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.
In the first Congressional district, Florence, Democrat, is elected by 345 majority; 2d district, Tyson, elected by 2026 majority over Hamilton, Democrat; 3d district, Millard, Whig and Know Nothing, elected by 760 majority over Know Nothing, Democrat; 4th district, Brown, Whig and Native, elected by 751 majority over Know Nothing, Democrat. Pollock's majority in the city, 3129.

Literature and Military Science in Russia.
We gather from the October number of Putnam's magazine some interesting facts in reference to military science and literature in Russia:

It seems that the Russians are not behind the other nations in military science. The twenty-seven military schools, embracing 9,200 young men, and from which 1,100 annually go forth into the army, are admirably conducted. There are three military schools in St. Petersburg. The first one has 1,000 cadets, all young nobles, the second has 650 and the third 152. The instruction is almost identical with that of the Academy at West Point. The document which contains the last report of the Minister of War contains 110 manuscript pages. There is also an admirable Naval school at Isarkooselo, some 24 miles from St. Petersburg.

The literature of Russia is far more extensive than most Americans suppose. The universities are seven in number, and are at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kassar, Charkoff, Kiev, Corpas and Helsinki. The last named is for Finland, and is established at the capital of that country, and no longer at Abo (Obo, as they pronounce it), where they reached land, and have been picked up by the sea. The instruction is given in the Swedish language. The University of Dorpat is at Livonia, on the Baltic coast, and is probably the best of the whole. The instruction is given in German. The other five Universities are for the instruction of the Russian youth. The institution at Wilna is not, we believe, a University, though it is often called such. There is no University at Warsaw, nor has there been; and a young man from Poland are required to go to Dorpat for their University education.

One of the best things connected with the recent "Baby convention" held at Springfield, Mo., was the following capital and characteristic letter of Fanny Fern, which was read a number of times to the infinite satisfaction of all present:

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.
J. PAIST.—Sir: In thanking you for the complimentary paid me, by constituting me one of the committee to award the premiums at the Baby Convention, I would also express my deep regret that I cannot present you with a copy of my leaving New York. Nothing would delight me more than to visit your beautiful city, which I have so long wished to see, and the added temptation you hold out, in the shape of a baby, is almost irresistible. God bless their little sweetness! But how could I choose? I who believe that they are all who are left to us of Ellen who never come into their presence without a feeling such as a devout Catholic must have when he crosses himself before the image of the Virgin Mary! How could I choose? I should turn from black eyes to blue—from blue eyes to grey, from grey to hazel, I should be led captive by a rosy cheek or a snowy shoulder. My dear Sir, I should be as bewildered as a bee in a ten acre lot full of fall blown roses. Please accept my best wishes for the success of your novel, beautiful, and admirable enterprise.

May the anathemas of no disappointed mother, haunt the sleeping or waking dreams of the awarding committee! Yours, very truly,
FANNY FERN.

Arrest of a Daring Outlaw.
The N. O. *Peaymag* is indebted to gentleman of veracity, just returned from a trip to Tibbodaux, for the following account of the capture of a daring rascal and outlaw:

On Sunday morning last the inhabitants of Tibbodaux and its vicinity were rejoiced to hear of the capture of "Wild Henry," who has been for a long time a declared outlaw and the terror of the neighborhood. Some years ago he ran away from the plantation of Mr. P. Lorio, and ever since he has been prowling about, levying contributions from all the adjacent plantations, and committing the most atrocious crimes. Early Sunday morning he was discovered on the Rienz plantation, and was in the act of taking aim at the overseer, when a load of buckshot from one of his pursuers crippled him so badly that he surrendered. At the time of his capture he resembled a walking arm, being armed with a shotgun, two large pistols, and a long knife. The outlaw was a tall, dark man, and he had several scars on his face. He is presumed he has been tried and executed summarily, as he has on several occasions attempted the lives and wounded the persons of those who were attempting his capture.

He is represented as a negro of great cunning and audacity. The slaves around all favored him, and he was called "the king of the hill." He was a conjurer, and that if they offended him he could cause their instant death by scattering a few grains of sand on the ground. He also showed them several bullets and buckshot which he said had been fired at him, but he had conjured and caught them harmless in his hand.

The National Baby Show.
The much talked of National Baby Show took place at Springfield, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. One hundred and twenty children were entered for competition. The first premium for the finest baby two years old, or under, was a tea-set valued at \$200; the second premium, for the finest child under one year—\$200; fourth premium, a Parian marble group.

The first premium was awarded to Mrs. Remens, of Vienna, Ohio; the second, to Mrs. McDowell, of Cincinnati; the third, to Mrs. Arthur Hamer, of Philadelphia; and the fourth, to Mrs. Hamer, of Philadelphia.

A letter was received from Fanny Fern, which was read, greatly to the edification of all concerned. Letters were also received from Mrs. Swishelm, Mrs. Crittenden, Mrs. Mott, and from Horace Greeley. The latter thought that much attention should be given to the development of the human constitution, in the case of the baby. It was proposed to give \$500 to \$1,000. Mrs. Mott thought the black babies should be admitted.

Among the exhibitors, there was an old woman who came with her seventeen child, and claimed a premium on that ground.

A daughter of the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, late United States Senator from Indiana, at a recent county fair at Connelville, in that State, received the highest prize—a side saddle worth \$100—as being the best lady rider of all who presented themselves as competitors.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER ARCTIC.

300 or 400 Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—S. A. M.

The Arctic was lost off Cape Race on the 27th. She came in collision with an unknown vessel. Only 32 crew to be saved; 18 arrived here; Capt. Luce, Mr. E. K. Collins and family amongst the lost.

Second Disaster.—The Arctic came in collision with the propeller at noon, on the 27th, about forty miles off Cape Race, in a dense fog. The speed of the Arctic at the time was about 13 knots an hour, and the propeller had all sails set with a strong fair wind.

It was supposed at first that the Arctic had sustained little or no injury. Assistance was immediately rendered to the propeller, which was slightly damaged, but it was soon discovered that the Arctic was also leaking fast, and it filled so rapidly that the fires were soon extinguished.

Every effort was then made to save those on board the Arctic; but as four or five boats had to be rendered assistance to the propeller, there was only one left which was soon filled, and a raft was hastily constructed. A panic took possession of the board the Arctic, and the vessel sank, crowded for the raft. Large numbers reached it, others were drowned in the attempt. All this time the vessel was fast filling, and of a sudden, she with all remaining on board was enveloped in the sea. All on the raft except one, who clung to it for twenty-four hours, were drowned.

At the afternoon of the 28th, the barque Huron of St. John's, N. B., Captain Wall, being in sight and took those on board 32 in number, (those saved were in the boats probably) 18 of them were subsequently transferred to the ship Lebanon and arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. The most of those who were saved belonged to the crew.

Third Disaster.—The following is a list of the saved, taken to Quebec by the Huron:—
Jas. Avery, Cook; Luke McArt, Fireman; Jos. Connelly, do.; Mr. McLeod, Thos. Conroy, do.; Jas. Conroy, do.; Jno. Dury, do.; Christian Moran, do.; Jas. Ward, do.; Christian Callahan, do.; Thos. Wilson, Assistant Engineer; Robert Bryan, do.; David Barry, do.; Erasmus Miller, do.

Arrived at this port in the Lebanon: Edward Bryan, Fireman; Patrick Mahon, do.; Thos. Garlan, do.; Pat. Casey, do.; Pat. Tugin, do.; Dobbin Cannagan, do.; Thos. Brennan, Assistant Engineer; Jno. Connelly, Engineer's Steward; Jas. Caragan, Michael McLaughlin, a boy; Peter McCabe, do.; Thos. McLeod, do.; Thos. Clark, B. S. Mont Island, passenger; Henry Jenkins, do.; James Thompson, New Orleans, do.; Capt. Paul, of Graman, N. Y.; do.; George H. Burns, Philadelphia, do.; Francis Dorning, N. Y. 2d officer.

The five boats which it is not known whether they reached land or have been picked up by the sea, have contained Mr. Grier, 1st officer; Thos. Wild, Boatman; Mr. Berlin, 2d officer; Mr. Graham, 4th officer; Mr. Moore, New York, passenger; Mr. Rogers, Chief Engineer; Mr. Brown, 1st Assistant do.; Mr. Walker, 2d do.; Mr. Wilett, 3d do.; David Connelly, Fireman; Jno. Moran, do.; Jno. Phelan; Patrick McCollins; Mr. Binell, Engineer; Mr. Kelley, do.; Thompson, do.; and a young man named Robinson, under instructions in the Engineer's department.

The Arctic had 226 passengers and a crew of 175. 200 were also seen on the propeller whose fate is unknown. Captain S. Wall of the Huron, states, however, on the 28th morning, he saw a singular looking vessel in the distance, which he conjectured may have been the wreck of the propeller. Among those lost seen on the Arctic or the raft, were Captain Luce and son, Mr. E. K. Collins, Master Collis Collins, Miss Collins, Mr. Brown, and family, connection of Brown, Shipley & Co., Liverpool, and Mr. Thomas importer of goods, and Mr. Adams, Brooklyn, and Mr. Cincinnati, Mr. Charles Springer, Cincinnati, and Nephew of Mr. Bloodgood, Hotel keeper, Philadelphia, residing in Albany. The Due De Grammont, of the French embassy, with many others, brother to the commander of the Baltic was drowned.

The foregoing particulars were furnished by Geo. H. Burns of Adams & Co's Express, Philadelphia, who had in charge government dispatches from France to England, which he could not save.

Intense excitement exists all over the city, and heartfelt sympathy is expressed

THE BANNER.

MOUNT VERNON, OCT. 17, 1854.

The Prize ode to Powers' Greek Slave.

The Derby stake has been won by Augustus Duganne, of New York. As the public may have observed by an advertisement in the *Banner*, Mr. C. L. DERRY, the Attorney of "The Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association," purchased some time since, the original statue of Powers' Greek Slave, as one of the prizes to be distributed by the association, established at Sandusky City, Ohio. Mr. Derby then offered a prize of one hundred dollars for the best Ode written on this beautiful creation of American genius; and selected the following gentlemen as judges to decide upon the merits of the offerings: Messrs. Bayard Taylor of the Tribune, Storrs Willis of the Musical World, and H. Fuller of the Evening Mirror, who met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Tuesday evening, October 3. About two hundred contributions were sent in, with the writer's names enclosed in sealed envelopes, with the understanding that only the name of the winner should be known. This condition was strictly observed; and the committee after carefully reading them, and discussing the merits and demerits of the fifteen or twenty worth considering, unanimously decided in favor of the following:

ODE TO THE GREEK SLAVE.

DEDICATED TO THE COSMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

By AUGUSTUS DUGANNE.

O Greek! by more than Mosaic fetters thrall'd!
O marble prison of the Grecian thought,
Where life is half recall'd!
And beauty dwells, created, not enought,
Why hauntest thou my dreams, enrob'd in light,
And smotherest with poetry, where I
Mine own soul is transfused, and glow bright,
As though an angel smiled away its sin.

O chastity of Art!
Behold! this maiden shape makes solitude
Of all the busy mart:
Beneath her skin's immeasurable flow,
All sensuous vision lies subdued,
And from her veiled eyes the flow
Of tears is inward turned upon her heart.

While on her prisoning lips
Her eloquent spirit swoons,
From the lustrous brows "celic" falls
Patience of glory, as from clouded moons!
Severe in vestal grace, yet warm
And flexible with the delicate glow of youth,
She stands, the sweet embodiment of truth;
Her pure thoughts clustering round her form,
Like starry garments whiter than the snows
Which the wild sea upthrows.

O Genius! thou canst chain
Not marble only, but the human soul,
And melt the heart with soft control,
And awake such reverence in the brain,
That man may gaze in adoration,
If in the ancient days he dwelt
Idolotrous with sculptured life, and kneel
To Beauty more than Heaven!

Genius is worshipp'd! for its works adore
The infinite source of all their glorious thought,
So blessed Art, like Nature is everlast
With such a wondrous power,
Of hallowed influence, that we who gaze
Arise on her creations, happy and praise!
Go, then, fair Slave! and in thy fetters teach
What Heaven inspired and genius hath designed—
Be thou, Evangel of Art and Truth,
The freedom of the Mind!

SCENE ON MAIN STREET.—One Fellow—"Why my friend, where do you get such coats for so little money? Buy them in New York at wholesale, eh?"

Other Fellow—"No sir, of course not. I get my clothing at Pierson & King's CHEAP CASH EMPIRE CLOTHING STORE No. 3, Kremlin. They sell cheap, make their clothing up right, and WARRANT EVERY ARTICLE they sell. It's the place to buy."

One Fellow—"That must be so. Ill try them and see if I can't save my money."

And off he starts for the Empire. Such scenes are common in our city.—True Whig.

We learn from the Zanesville *Aurora*, of Oct. 11th, that the White Lead Factory of R. Hazlett & Son, in the lower part of the city, took fire yesterday afternoon, and were burned down. The firemen made almost superhuman efforts to stay the progress of the flames, but owing to the stiff breeze which was blowing, the dryness of the materials composing the buildings, and the extreme heat, they were, to a great extent, unavailing. Loss from \$7,000 to \$8,000—insured for \$3,500.

NORTON, of the *True Whig*, is using our "Good for 60,000 majority" as a sort of decorative caption to election returns. As we did not commit ourselves, whether for defeat or success, perhaps he will permit us to suggest that we are still right—"60,000" being merely a convertible term.

In his recent visit to Virginia, President Pierce was waited on by a citizen of Fauquier by whom had been born, a few days before, his twenty-seventh child!

Samuel D. Lecompte, of Maryland, it is said, has been appointed Chief Justice of Kansas, vice Madison Brown, of Md., resigned.

Three New Territories.

The Fort Smith (Arkansas) Herald says: We learn from Major Dorr, United States agent, who arrived in town on Monday evening last, that he has concluded treaties with the Senecas of Sandusky, and the mixed band of Senecas and Shawnees, and the Quapaws, three small bands of Indians residing on the River, immediately west of the south-west corner of Missouri, and south of Kansas Territory. Major D. was appointed by the President commissioner to negotiate treaties with these Indians, to obtain from them all their surplus lands, to settle their annuities permanently. We learn from him that the Senecas reserve an hundred and sixty acres of land in this Territory, which they are anxious to dispose of to the Government.

The lands obtained from the three small bands mentioned above are fertile and well watered and will fall in the Territory of Cherokee, and will be under the jurisdiction of that Territory. We hope soon to hear of the Senecas. Major D. will leave in a few days to meet the Osages on the plains, where he hopes to be able to conclude a treaty with them. He will take an escort of troops from Fort Gibson with him. We hope we shall soon hear of his making a favorable treaty with this roving tribe of prairie Indians. Their lands lie in Kansas Territory. The Cherokees also own \$700,000 acres of land in this Territory, which they are anxious to dispose of to the Government.

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All Sorts of Paragraphs.

There are 724 slaves in Cecil county, Md., assessed at \$137,800.

Napoleon Turner, the famous circus rider, died in Kentucky recently, of cholera.

Mary Case has obtained \$4,450 damages from Job Case, in Boston, for slander.

The office of the *Miner's Journal*, together with other adjoining buildings, was destroyed by fire, at Pottsville, Pa., on the 10th inst.

The jury in the Graham case, N. Y. city, after being out three hours returned with a verdict of man-slaughter in the second degree.

A Havana paper has been fined 5,000 reals for publishing a scandalous article against the Marquis Paez.

The weather at New Orleans, on Friday last, was hot and oppressive, and the yellow fever increasing.

The Vermont Legislature is to meet at Montpelier on the 19th. It will elect two United States Senators.

It is said that the President has determined to send the United States steamer Princeton to San Juan under the command of Captain Hollins.

Mr. Clay's homestead, at Ashland, was dismantled, because its timbers were so decayed as to render the structure insecure.

A deaf and dumb boy has been arrested in New York, charged with arson.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, says the potato crop of that State is large and excellent.

Kissane, arrested in Cincinnati, charged with bank robbery in New York, escaped a few days ago while being conveyed to the latter city.

The population of Boston, after the annexation of Charleston, will amount, it is said to about 175,000.

Fraudulent notes, of the denominations of \$10's and 5's, purporting to be on the Merchant's Bank of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, are in circulation in St. Louis.

In consequence of the severe rains in the interior of Alabama, and the hurricanes on the coast, by which great injury to the crop has been sustained, the price of cotton has advanced from 8 1/2 to 9.

The receipts on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road for September show an increase of 69 per cent. over those of September, 1853.

The preliminary survey of the route of the Alexandria and Washington Railway has been commenced.

Col. Phillips, of Alabama, is spoken of for Secretary of the Navy, should Mr. Dobbin go into the Senate.

Secretary Guthrie has gone on a visit to Kentucky, and B. G. Washington, Esq., is the acting Secretary.

Frederick H. Smith has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Newark, N. J.

The export of ice from Boston during September, was 5,882 tons, making a total this year of 92,183 tons.

During the quarter ending June 30, \$509,897 worth of public lands was sold at Dubuque, Iowa.

Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, has come out strong for the Know Nothings.

The State Prison at Auburn, N. Y., it is said, has ceased to be a burden on the State, for it now yields a monthly surplus.

The first omnibus ever seen in Lynchburg, Va., made its appearance last Thursday week.

J. S. Orr, alias Angel Gabriel, remains in jail, no friend being found to go his bail. He has requested Mr. Crampton, British minister, to interfere in his behalf.

The case of breach of promise and seduction brought about a year ago by Ann Howard against W. R. Heale, Superintendent of the Harlem Railroad, has been heard before a jury in Hudson county, N. J., and a verdict of \$13,000 awarded.

The name of a new style of ladies' bonnets of Persian origin, is *violate*. It is so constructed that it can be folded and packed up into a small case of two and a half inches deep, rendering it perfectly portable. The bonnet can be made in every style, and turned in the very highest of the fashion, without impairing its character.

It is stated that there are now twenty brick houses going up in Omaha city, Nebraska, opposite Council Bluffs. The company that own the town are building a State House for the use of Territorial Government. They are also putting up a commodious hotel on the premises.

A double-barreled cannon to load at the breech, and the barrels of which may be moved in different directions, has been constructed at Berlin, Russia.

Three young men, already intoxicated, entered a drinking-house at Philadelphia on Friday night and asked for liquor. Their request being refused, they attacked the proprietor, stabbing him fatally.

The Connecticut papers say that potatoes are the best crop in that State this year yielding three times the usual amount.

The black Swan is singing in Boston. The most exacting critics in that city are compelled to admit that her vocal powers are really wonderful.

The St. Louis *Democrat* estimates that within one year from this date there will be at least one hundred thousand people in Kansas, which will entitle the Territory to admission as a State.

Among the passengers who sailed from New York in the steamer Pacific for Liverpool on Saturday was the Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

Fresh cranberries are selling in Cincinnati at \$5.50 per bushel.

The only effects found in the pockets of a man who was recently sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary, was an unpaid printer's bill. When questioned in reference to his career of crime, he replied that his first digression from the path of rectitude was his refusal to pay said bill.

To be a Coroner of New York is an office worth having. The number of inquests held in that city, from the 1st of July to the 30th of September, was 841. The average fee for each "case" is \$6.50.

The receipts of grain at Buffalo, from Saturday to Tuesday, inclusive, reached half a million of bushels.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will run two passenger trains to Pittsburgh, on and after Monday next.

It is said that the constitution of the only military company ever attempted to be organized in Nantucket, began with the following article: "Article I. In case of war this company shall immediately disband."

Terrible Explosion and Loss of Life.

DANVILLE, Pa., Oct. 6, 1854. The boiler of the Montour Rolling Mill exploded this morning, carrying it one hundred feet from its foundation. It also demolished a frame dwelling and a stable, and tore away 40 feet of wall, burying several persons in the ruins. A child of John Farley's was killed, and another is dying. Barney Maguire and three children were severely injured. Peter Monaghan and Laurence McBride, John Priest, John Diesinger, Alexander Wands, John Adams, Michael Levy, Isaac Hines, Wm. Butler, and Joseph Shugart, are dangerously hurt. Four others received slight injuries. Charles Search, a boy, has just died, and there are others still missing. The rubbish is now being removed, and a search is being made. It is said the boiler being empty of water was the cause of the explosion.

Military funerals are managed rather queerly in California. After burying the defunct, the band comes back and serenades the widow.

Religious Notices.

Elder Isaac Ewert will preach in the Disciples Church, on next Saturday evening at early candle light, also on Lord's day at the usual hours.

Commercial Record.

CLEVELAND MARKET. CLEVELAND, Oct. 13.

Wheat—No sales to report. Flour—Remains about previous quotations. Superfine \$7.25 @ 7.50. Extra \$6.50 @ 6.75. Extra retail at \$9.00.

Corn—Sells at 63. Oats—Sale of one car-load at 41c. Potatoes—\$1.15 @ 1.40. Good hands retail at 14c. Shoulders—\$6.00 @ 7.00. Butcher—May be quoted at 14c @ 18 with common dull and declining.

Whiskey—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Potatoes—\$1.15 @ 1.40. Timothy—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Eggs—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Butter—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Lard—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Sugar—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Coffee—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Tea—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Spices—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Oil—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Soap—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Candles—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Paper—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Ink—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Stationery—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Books—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Maps—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Globes—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Toys—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Games—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Amusement—\$1.25 @ 1.40. Miscellaneous—\$1.25 @ 1.40.

Losses unpaid, \$27,500. Amount at Risk 1st May, 1854, \$20,469,877.34. Amount issued since, \$1,800,550.00. \$21,670,427.34.

Forfeited, \$201,750. Canceled, \$65,000. Surrendered, \$130,500. Expired, \$85,750. Dead, \$74,000.

Total at Risk, 1st August, 1854, \$21,109,427.34.

Number of Policies running 1st May, 1854, 7,038. Issued since, 407. 7,445.

Forfeited, \$7. Canceled, \$25. Surrendered, \$49. Expired, \$32. Dead, \$18.

Of which, 6,720 are for life. 7,384. 30 " seven years. 39 " one year. 129 " irregular periods. 7,834.

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk \$839,550. " " " in Policies 106. F. S. WINSTON, Pres't.

I. ABBATT, Sec'y. Aug. 10, 1854. I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

Special Notices.

DEJECTION OF SPIRITS.—Don't do as the wag advised, "keep your spirits up by pouring spirits down," but keep them up by restoring the healthy action of the stomach and liver, by means of Dr. Ketchum's "Alkaline Digestive Fluid," now pretty well known to invalids afflicted with Dyspepsia, sick headache, sour stomach, and other kindred maladies. You can get it at Russell's Drug Store.

This is the best kind of testimony. Read it. AN. A. L. ADAMS—Dear Sir: Having tested to my satisfaction your Hygeena, I have to say that it is a great virtue, and believing it to be the best medicine now extant for the complete renovation of a diseased system, I would impress it upon the minds of all who are in the least out of health, to make it their first business to get it a trial.

I want you to send me as soon as possible for I cannot do without it in my family. WM. E. HATCH, Bexley, Michigan. See advertisement in this paper. Sept. 19th.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma and all diseases of the lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeena, or Inhaling Hygeena." It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy. Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health; as an evidence of which, he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: "It is evident that inhaling constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must be in direct contact with the whole internal cavity of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied evils produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeena is for sale at all the druggists throughout the country.—From the N. York *Journal*, 14th March.

See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in another column of this paper.

Are You Sick?—Then you can't be cured too soon. Don't delay until your complaint is incurable, and then mourn when it is too late. Four fifths of all the diseases of the human system, are cured by AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, if taken in season. Don't go dragging through the Spring, faint, sleepless, and weary, because your blood is loaded with bile. Don't wear the head-ache, heart-ache, and their kindred disorders, because your stomach is foul. Don't parade yourself around the world, covered with Pimples, Blisters, Ulcers, Sores and all of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing. Don't grow yellow and lean, because all carried in, because your Stomach and Bowels need strengthening into healthy action. Ayer's Pills set these things right, as surely as any other medicine. They purify the body and blood, and restore their functions into healthy action, which you can feel as quick as they are taken. They are the one great medical wonder of this age, recognized by all who know their virtues, and many thousands know them by the *Cherry Pectoral* for a Cough, and the *Pills* for all derangements requiring a Purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. And sold by W. B. Russell, Mt. Vernon, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere. July 11.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.

State of Ohio, Knox County.

PURSUANT to the command of a writ of vendition, from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Knox, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the court-house in Mt. Vernon, on Saturday, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described premises, to-wit: Lot number twenty-two, in the fourth quarter of the ninth township and eleventh range, of the U. S. M. lands in Knox county, Ohio, estimated to contain one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, and being the same premises as were sold by me on the 10th day of October, 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described premises, to-wit: Lot number twenty-two, in the fourth quarter of the ninth township and eleventh range, of the U. S. M. lands in Knox county, Ohio, estimated to contain one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, and being the same premises as were sold by me on the 10th day of October, 1854, at 11 o'clock A. 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